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JULY, 1940 CONTENTS VOL. LXXVI No. 7

The Nature of Social Action.....JOHN A. FITCH 218
Butter Before Cannon.....JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN 221
Rehousing Headaches.....CHESTER HUNT 222
"I Disagree With All You Say—".....LOUIS TOWLEY 223
Here in Washington.....RILLA SCHROEDER 224
The Common Welfare..... 225
Certainly Not • "Mr. Flis" Carries On • Twenty Cents an Hour • When, As and If
The Social Front..... 226
The Public's Health • Education • In Industry • Relief • Professional • People and Things
Book Reviews..... 230
The Pamphlet Shelf..... 232

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So They Say

• The world has very seldom seemed so eminently worth renouncing.—JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH, *Columbia University.*

• Nobody wins an earthquake and, in the realm of economics, nobody wins a war.—PROF. ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON, *University of Pennsylvania.*

• If you enter public life, be prepared to absorb a lot of criticism from experts who know absolutely nothing of their subjects.—MAYOR F. H. LAGUARDIA, *New York.*

• I want some inflamation about gaul stones. Can old folks gettin pension have them. What I mean is I got some the doctor says and what can I do about it. —*Letter to Indiana Department of Welfare.*

• I only want to remind you that for hundreds of thousands of people in the world today, that which is your birthright—the right to live and work in the United States of America—has become the sum total of all desires and all longings.—DOROTHY THOMPSON, *political commentator.*

• By preventing the epidemics we keep the kids alive until they reach old age and opulence, and achieve rheumatism and high blood pressure. One rheumatic patient will produce more revenue than a whole epidemic of measles.—DR. ARTHUR E. HERTZLER *in "The Horse and Buggy Doctor."*

• It is easier to fight for one's principles than to live up to them.—*The late* ALFRED ADLER.

• The preservation of sanity is one of the really great objectives before the American people.—THURMAN B. RICE, M.D., *Indiana State Bureau of Health.*

• If there were no criticisms and no complaints most (welfare) administrators would feel that they were working under anesthesia.—LOUIS TOWLEY *in Channels.*

• Can I say with Nathan Hale, "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country," or have I been fed so much cynical literature that I think it is a sacrifice if I give one old sweater to the Red Cross?—H. I. PHILLIPS, *columnist, New York Sun.*

• War not only affords no solution to the human wants of people, but is the very negation of what they seek. The condition of "near war," though not so terrible in immediate destruction, produces results which are not wholly dissimilar in a slower though no less certain way.—JOHN G. WINANT, *director International Labour Office, June, 1939.*

• People are perennially hopeful in spite of the sad philosophers.—ROBERT DUFFUS *in New York Times.*

• If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending we could better judge what and how to do it.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1858.

• European experience should teach us that the despair of the people is the opportunity of the dictator.—GRACE L. COYLE, *Western Reserve University, Cleveland.*

• Democracy is not a gift, not something our forefathers gave us; it is something we must create out of the very stuff of everyday life.—EDUARD C. LINDEMAN, *New York School of Social Work.*

• If Hitler has any better way to confuse the American people and hamper their preparations for war than to use a fifth column it would be to encourage irresponsible talk of a fifth column.—*Editorial, New Republic.*

• I could not escape the mournful conviction, as I turned the pages of Thucydides, that though we have made amazing progress in the art of killing the enemy, in the art of maintaining peace we have shown little if any advance.—PROF. EDWARD KENNARD RAND, *Harvard University in "On Going to College."*

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

JULY 1940

VOL. LXXVI NO. 7

The Nature of Social Action

By JOHN A. FITCH

New York School of Social Work

WHEN the National Conference of Social Work was reorganized in 1934, there was justification for the belief that it was initiating a new chapter in the field of social action. In place of the twelve subject divisions, the conference set up four sections on what seemed to be a functional basis. That was undoubtedly true of the first three, Social Case Work, Social Group Work, and Community Organization. For the fourth, Social Action, the conference provided a definition, and in functional terms, as follows: "This should generally be defined as covering mobilization of public opinion, legislation, and public administration."

But if the conference did intend to recognize social action as a functional area in social work it is significant that it has so far done little to carry the idea into effect. The programs of the Social Action Section have been very much like those of the old Division on Industrial and Economic Problems. Excellent as have been the discussions of social problems, little has been done to define or outline the field, few guideposts have been provided for those who would practice in it, and no comprehensive program of action has been presented. Nor has this been done anywhere else, with the result that social workers have not yet found themselves in the area of social action. There is general confusion about meanings of terms, lines of demarcation, areas of activity, competence, and, above all, technique.

It is the purpose of this article to begin, tentatively, a discussion of social action in the hope that others will participate and that it may be continued until some general conclusions are reached that will be acceptable to the great body of social workers.

To begin with, then, what do social workers mean by "social action?" Such definitions as are to be found within the literature of social work seem to boil down to the idea that the term implies group effort toward socially desirable ends. To enlarge upon this definition and to add some necessary qualifying clauses:

Social action is legally permissible action by a group (or by an individual trying to promote group action) for the purpose of furthering objectives that are both legal and socially desirable.

If we were to use words in their strictest dictionary sense, the qualifications would become unnecessary. We should have to say that social action is action by a group and stop there. But we do not use words in their strictest dictionary sense whenever doing so would obscure our meaning. As social workers we are concerned with action within the framework of existing society. For other activities we have other names.

The requirement that social action must be for socially desirable objectives is a distinction that involves difficulties, since it calls for subjective reactions. In 1940, in certain states, it is socially desirable to keep children in school up to sixteen, but to Alexander Hamilton it was sound social practice for children to work in factories at a "tender age." In the United States one political group defines social welfare in terms of laissez faire, another in terms of regulation and governmental planning, and a third in terms of the abolition of the wage system. It is obvious that support for a program of social action will be small or great according to its conformity, or lack of it, to the prevailing mores. But there exists at any time a substratum of social objectives, the desirability of which would not be called in question by any social worker. Beyond this, other objectives exist which command the support of certain groups in social work, but which are viewed with indifference or even hostility by others. Support of such objectives may still be regarded as falling within the area of social action. To be entitled to that term does not require that an objective shall have unanimous support among social workers.

Types of Social Action

IT SEEMS POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY AT LEAST THREE TYPES OF activity that fall within the field of social action: first, group action for the purpose of achieving beneficial results in behalf of the group itself. Examples of this type of social action include such activities as the organization of consumers cooperatives, associations of tenants, and labor unions. The essential factor is that the method chosen be one that is open to all and that the purpose be social, not personal.

A second type of activity includes campaigns to influence group attitudes or patterns of behavior, when these attitudes or behavior patterns have an important effect upon general well being. Thus, an anti-spitting, or a safety

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campaign would fall within the area of social action. In general the extension of ideals in the area of ethics is the particular province of the church. Yet concern about specific situations—as, for example, marital relations or care of children; and matters involving public morals, such as care of the insane, treatment of the feebleminded and administration of relief—have always been assumed by social workers to be a part of their professional responsibilities. These, as well as concern about decency in politics, honest elections, and so on, are in the area of social action.

The third type of activity is the one generally thought of first when the term social action is used: community action through the regularly constituted governmental or political channels. This type of activity would include everything that its sponsors consider socially desirable, from a definition of requirements for air space in tenements to the establishment of a new social order.

Is Social Action Social Work?

SOCIAL ACTION, AS HERE OUTLINED, EVEN THOUGH THE definitions have been conceived of from the point of view of social work, might be engaged in by anyone. Can it be, at the same time, a phase of professional activity on the part of social workers?

There is no difficulty here if we are thinking of the individual social worker. As citizen and as individual, he is under the same obligation, and has the same right to engage in social action as that possessed by other citizens. The question that we must consider is a more significant one: Is social action, in any of its aspects, an activity of social workers in the sense in which social case work is, or group work, or community organization?

Perhaps the first and best answer to that question appears in the fact that in each of these other main branches of social work, social action is recognized as an essential tool, or its practice is taken for granted as one of its own basic methods. Fern Lowry, in a recent talk before the alumni of the New York School of Social Work, said that "the ultimate objectives of social case work and social action are essentially the same. Both are interested in promoting the welfare of the individual . . . . "

The president of the 1940 National Conference of Social Work has said that the group worker in contributing to education on social issues makes use of a process which "cannot stop short of experience in social action if it is to be effective."

If we read the report presented by Robert P. Lane at the National Conference in 1939, we discover that the concepts of social action as presented in this paper are very close to the concepts outlined by the community organization group itself.

From all this it is a logical inference that social work as a whole is concerned with social action. A well known social worker recently said, in a personal communication:

> Social work is more than a self-generating activity carried on by employed professionals busily engaged in applying programs to people; it is the expression of an intangible force, evolutionary in character, engendered by the entire social body in its struggle to improve the individual and total lot of its members.

The social worker is a representative of and spokesman for this evolutionary force. Because of the nature of his individualized professional activities, he comes into possession of knowledge at first hand of individual hardships that are the evidences both of maladjustments and of basic faults in our socio-economic structure. Having this knowledge, and animated as he is by a social purpose, he has no choice but to undertake social movements designed to mend, alter, or rebuild this structure. This does not mean that the social worker, as such, is or should be engaged in a general, undifferentiated onslaught on social wrongs. Rather, he is first of all a specialist, who through the practice of his art is frequently able to assist in bringing already existing individual or social forces successfully to bear upon a particular situation with satisfactorily curative results.

When this specialized art, directed to the treatment of individual problems, is unable to solve them because of conditions beyond the control of social worker or client—conditions in the framework or practice of society itself—then it becomes necessary to resort to action on a wider scale. This is the point at which social action becomes a necessary tool in social work.

The particular social problem that stands in the way of the establishment of a normal life varies according to occupation, locality, race, customs, and economic practice. There is, therefore, no uniformity about the nature of the area of social action with which any particular social worker may be concerned. The problem may involve the absence of a minimum wage law in Indiana, the presence of seasonal industries in New Jersey, soil erosion in Oklahoma, jobless migratory workers in California.

From the foregoing it necessarily follows that every social agency must necessarily be concerned with social action. The need for it permeates the whole field.

The Area of Competence

BUT IF THESE ASSUMPTIONS ARE TAKEN AT THEIR FACE value the question remains, who may engage in social action? Are we to assume that all social workers are to become practitioners of two specialties? While practicing the one for which they were trained, are they now required to take into their hands the tools of another?

In considering this matter, it may be helpful first of all to recognize that the social worker as citizen is called upon through his vote to help decide questions of public policy. He will do this, regardless of competence, just as do all other citizens in a democracy.

Second, he will become at times particularly interested in specific questions of public policy because he has become aware, through the practice of his profession, of particular needs. On such questions the social worker brings to bear an essential element—knowledge in varying degrees of the effect of existing policy. It is true that a social worker will be competent for leadership in such campaigns only if, either through his experience or through his training outside the field of social work, he has attained something approaching expert knowledge of the issue involved. But as social worker, because of his knowledge of existing conditions, he is competent to exercise his judgment and to associate himself with others for the purpose of making that judgment effective.

In the third place, the social worker may discharge his responsibility for social action in a given situation by reporting to his agency the facts he has discovered in the performance of his job, and by continuing to call attention to them until the agency itself launches the indicated action. The social worker is apt to find in economic situations or in social practices, obstacles to the accomplishment of his

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professional objectives. If, because of these obstacles, the objectives become impossible of attainment, the efforts of the agency itself are made impotent. To meet this situation the agency must become the medium for social action. A case working agency which organizes a division to promote housing reform is a type of the sort here suggested.

Finally, we reach the point where independent agencies are set up solely to promote some type of social action—child labor committees, consumers leagues, associations for legislation, housing associations, and societies to promote the cooperative movement. In these we find the specialized expert in social action—the social worker playing the necessary complementary role to that of the case worker, the group worker, and the community organizer.

Social Action, a Rank and File Responsibility

BUT IT IS NOT THE EXPERT ALONE WHO IS ENTITLED TO enter the sacred portals of social action. Let it be said again that both the need for social action and its practice permeate the whole field of social work. It is not desirable that it should be practiced inexpertly at any point, but practice it we must; and in the practice greater understanding and competence will come. Nor let it be supposed that when we act experimentally in this field we differ from our colleagues in other fields or altogether from ourselves in our more expert roles. The rural social worker, trained in one field, becomes of necessity a one-man council of social agencies for a county. Case work never would have attained its present efficiency if individuals of one and two generations ago had not begun its practice before they knew how. But case workers have gone far in development of theory and in study of practice; and social actionists, if the term is permitted, may well follow their example.

While the foregoing suggests that rank and file social workers have direct responsibility for social action, it is a noteworthy fact that this responsibility is frequently more "honored in the breach than in the observance." Three major reasons for this fact may be suggested: absorption in the day-to-day job, indifference, and fear. For the first two phenomena the blame lies partly in lack of imaginative leadership, both in the field and in the schools of social work. The third requires separate, though necessarily brief, consideration.

Fear as a deterrent to social action arises out of a sense of insecurity of job tenure. On some issues there is little difference of opinion with regard to the underlying principles, and in dealing with these questions, any social worker may, without fear of offense, enter the lists in defense of the general issues involved.

It is different when the proposals touch vested interests. A campaign for an improved housing code, or for genuine penalties for violating the one now in effect; for a minimum wage law, or for a state labor relations act—here the reaction is different. An employe of a private agency will think twice before taking a public stand in favor of such legislation if members of the board of his agency are known to be opposed, or even if it is thought probable that they would be. For an employe of a public agency the opposition of a supervisor, or a department head, or a political leader, may have the same deterrent effect.

These fears are not without foundation. Everyone knows that, who has paid any attention to political reprisals in various states against courageous employes of public welfare and other public agencies who have put their professional obligations ahead of their personal fortunes.

In many private agencies there are board members who respect the civic rights of agency employes and who would not interfere with them in their discharge of their public obligations, even when differing on matters of policy. In other private agencies this is not the case, and with the development of central financing the danger to all employes of private agencies has been increased.

While the problem is real, it does not follow that social workers can do nothing about it. What they can do is a subject that should be discussed seriously and at length. At this time the following may be suggested briefly:

First: social workers should never act without a knowledge of the facts involved.

Second: they should test their judgment by a review of the facts and a reconsideration of their significance; standing ready to change their position if such reconsideration indicates that they were mistaken before.

Third: before unfurling a banner or leading a parade a social worker should prove, through excellence of professional performance in the job for which he is paid a salary, the possession of skill, powers of judgment, and mental and moral integrity such as will entitle him to be taken seriously as an exponent.

Fourth: social workers should develop, through professional organizations, such an abiding sense of ethical obligation in such matters as will create a feeling of joint responsibility within the profession, and respect for it on the outside.

Fifth: they should develop protective organizations of employes in social work.

Finally, what can the Social Action Section of the National Conference of Social Work do to assist social workers in finding themselves in the area of social action?

As to programs, it should continue to provide a forum for the discussion of social problems. We need constantly to strengthen our understanding of such matters. But these programs should provide also for discussions of method and technique under the leadership of the ablest and most experienced practitioners of social action.

Beyond all this, the Social Action Section should take up again the work laid down in 1914 by the Committee on Standards of Living and Labor. It is our task to work out techniques and to make appraisals of existing procedures, but that is not enough. We must discover and proclaim what is excellent in social practice, and in the structure of society itself, and what bears heavily on human welfare. And in the light of such discoveries we must from time to time make specific proposals for social advance, as did the pioneers of a quarter century ago.

"The social worker at his best," says Edward T. Devine in his latest book "When Social Work Was Young," "is an indefatigable crusader for specific reform or reforms, one who combines a knowledge of facts with a zeal for action; who agitates ceaselessly for the cause, whether others are interested or not; who cheerfully accepts the hostility of any who profit from the evils to be eradicated, but seeks to make friends of all who can be brought to enlist in the righteous cause; who builds his program on the basis of experience . . . "

This article is drawn from a paper presented by Mr. Fitch at the Grand Rapids meeting of the National Conference of Social Work.

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Butter Before Cannon

By JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN
Professor of Public Law, Columbia University

This article was written by Professor Chamberlain in mid-June on his return from England where he has been since last fall as Eastman Professor of Law at Oxford University.

IN the summer of 1938 preceding the Munich agreement, when all Europe was taking precautions against threatened war, a Czechoslovakian official said to me: "We are obliged to put our army on a war footing. This means a very heavy cost for my country, and so it must reduce its expenses for social welfare. It means, furthermore, that private contributions to welfare services must go to war purposes. So our social advances must be halted and even our present program cut down." Military security had to come before social security, and the protection of national independence before the protection of the individual. This was the consequence over all Europe of the decision of the rulers of the German Reich to choose cannon before butter. Reluctant as Czechoslovakia was to sacrifice the welfare and the standard of living of its people to military preparedness, it had no choice but to accept the challenge to the independence of the social order of every European country involved in the momentous decision of the Hitler government.

American social workers, after long years of struggle for better social conditions for the people of this country, have seen the beginning of the realization of many of their hopes. The country has advanced in social welfare not only through improved labor conditions, shorter hours, better factory legislation, but through direct public aid in extension of education for the people, the beginning of housing improvement, and the provision of recreation in playgrounds, parks, and great forest preserves which the mass of the population may enjoy. Lately it has embarked on a program of social security for the protection of the individual worker in old age, the accidents of employment, and the threat of unemployment. In agriculture it is actively planning for betterment in many regions too long neglected and in the preservation of our primary resource, the land itself. The public contribution to the furtherance of social adjustment under a democratic government means great expenditure from public funds or from private gifts. Its progress certainly will be slowed down, to say the least, if the principle of aggression by armed force continues to spread abroad in the world, and military security takes precedence over social security in an ever widening area.

Social planning in this country and in the other great democracies has been directed toward a better life for the people; but this form of planning may have to be modified to one in which national security will be a primary object, where cannon and tanks, dive bombers and battleships take precedence over better housing and more playgrounds, where training men and women to serve their country in the event of war must be reckoned as a vital part of national training for citizenship. Furthermore, the equipment for war is a continuing process. Airplanes go out of date rapidly as do cannon, machine guns, warships, and other instruments of destruction. It is not a question of use of machinery alone. The brains of the country which have been devoted to producing articles for use in peace must, at least in part, be diverted to the production of new and ever new forms of war material. In a grim way we must keep up with the Joneses at whatever cost and must try to keep ahead of them in the serious world competition for more and better equipped armed forces. Cannon or butter is a grim choice, and when the lot has fallen in favor of cannon in a few great countries, their neighbors must take the consequences. In the world of today the nations are all neighbors, more or less near.

The influence of the choice is not only material. Democracy, it may be said, is based on the welfare and betterment of the individual and in making it possible for the individual to express his own will as to how his welfare should be secured. But when a powerful nation has chosen cannon, the interest of the individual disappears as a motive of state action and is supplanted by the interest of the state and its aggrandizement as directed by the government. *Inter arma silent leges.*

But not laws alone are silenced by the clash of arms or the preparation for armament. As my Czechoslovakian friend said, the whole process of thinking out and applying means of social adjustment, which involves considerable amounts of money, will be halted or its motive changed from preparing individuals for a better life and giving them the means for it, to preparing them for the service of the state and giving to the government of the state the means of securing and extending its power.

IT is not easy for a democracy to yield to this transformation. The fight against it in such a country as Great Britain has not been sufficiently noticed, but it is an evidence of the vitality of a democracy, an evidence upon which the democratic nations of the world may found great hopes. Even while facing the fact of the enormous and growing expenses of the war, the British Parliament has not hesitated to make adjustments in the social security system to meet the increased costs of living, and, in spite of the necessary concentration on the war, it has devoted time and thought to the improvement of its social legislation. Anticipating victory for the principles upon which the democratic governments rest, there is a fixed determination so to make the adjustments required by war that after the war the march of social progress will be continued. Lessons in cooperation and in organization learned under war conditions will be applied to the better organization of the national society when peace comes.

Many things hang upon the issue of the war. Not the least important is the continued development of social institutions and of social organization on a democratic basis. The conscious determination of the British people to maintain the great advances which they have made should be no small inspiration to the people of this country. That the British people may succeed and continue their social progress is an issue of the war, with which there must be full sympathy among the people of this republic. Butter before cannon rather than cannon before butter.

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Rehousing Headaches

By CHESTER HUNT

"PLEASE, Miss, we gotta move by Sat'day. We got no money an' the relief won't pay rent. The housing man say he'll give the first month's rent but the landlord say what after that? They say they're gonna wreck the house sure next week. What we gonna do?"

Mrs. Jesu Gonzalo wiped the nose of the youngest of her brood of five and looked despairingly across the desk at the settlement worker. No, Mrs. Gonzalo was not a victim of a hardboiled landlord, but merely one of the gaps in the housing program of a socially minded government.

Jesu Gonzalo had died a year before. Since then the family had bought their food with a monthly $30 aid to dependent children check and had lived rent free in a ramshackle house simply because the landlord thought it not worthwhile to evict them. Now their house was to be razed to make way for Omaha's new Southside Housing Project and the family had to move. The ADC grant was the maximum that inadequate funds would permit and the Douglas County Relief Office did not believe in coddling widows and orphans by paying rent. The local housing authority was sympathetic but had no funds to provide temporary housing. Private agencies in Omaha already felt they were carrying too much of the relief load and were reluctant to take on new cases which they held were the county's responsibility. Everyone was sympathetic but the rent of the Gonzalos and families like them did not seem to fit into existing welfare policies.

The settlement staff had been interested in the new project from the first and had made a housing survey which helped to determine the area selected. Now, alarmed by the numerous requests for help, the settlement staff detailed Ruth Adams, a summer volunteer, to make a house-to-house inquiry to find out if the forced exodus from the housing area had caused appreciable hardship. Once begun, the study broadened into an inquiry concerning the whole effect of the project on the community.

It was soon apparent that any hardships experienced by the former residents of the housing area were due to the contrast between the immediate and the long term effects of a housing development. A completed project may be expected to increase the total amount of housing available and to tend to lower rents. During the period of construction, however, the amount of housing is decreased and rents rise.

The mixed character of the neighborhood selected for the project may have increased the difficulty of securing temporary housing. Located near the packing house district, it was an area of small frame houses, most of them in extremely poor condition. A third of the people owned their own homes. For the rest, the rent averaged $11.60 a month, which is probably as high as the estimated project rent of $3.50 a room. Two thirds of the wage earners were employed in nearby packing plants, most of the rest were dependent on public relief. A fourth of the families lived on an income of $15 a week or less. Racially, the neighborhood included Negroes, Mexicans, south Europeans and a few native born whites.

The survey soon disclosed that it was not only those on relief who had difficulty in finding new homes. Frank Brown, a Negro packing house worker with an income of $20 a week, had expected he could easily find another house in a slightly better neighborhood where several of his friends lived. But the Brown family found that landlords in this district, terrified by the thought of a "Negro invasion," had agreed to bar new Negro tenants. Unable to locate a desirable residence the Brown family finally moved into a small flat at $4 a month increased rent.

One of the untoward effects of the project was a temporary increase in race prejudice. Incidents between Negro and white children occurred on playgrounds and a move toward residential segregation made it impossible to relocate the Negro branch of the settlement house in a section which had been bi-racial for years. Because of the combination of low incomes and residential segregation, many Negroes found it difficult to secure desirable houses.

The experience of the Negro workers was, to some extent, duplicated by white workers who needed to remain in the neighborhood in order to be near their work. Half of the white residents found that in order to obtain a dwelling they had to pay rents increased by an average of more than $5 a month.

Not all the renters planned to live in the project when it was completed. Some, like the Gonzalo family, had been living in shacks and were afraid that they would never be able to pay the rent. Others held that the project was all right, but they didn't think that people with children ought to live in apartments. Forty percent of the renters were enthusiastic over the project and could "hardly wait until it's finished."

The group which had owned homes in the area showed little inclination to move into the completed project. Some of them resented being moved out, for example the Negro woman who complained: "Just like slavery. I didn't want to sell but I had to take what I could get and move. It's the ruination of the neighborhood." Others were like the WPA worker who said, "I always wanted to get out but I never could if the project hadn't bought my house."

MOST of the home owners purchased new homes and most of them were able to do so with little trouble. For approximately 60 percent of the home owners, the new home meant an additional investment averaging $1150; the rest either secured an even trade or actually made money on the exchange of houses. One of the extremes was represented by a Negro widow who invested her $300 equity in a $3000 house on the opposite side of town and lost it at the end of six months. At the other extreme was a retired packing house worker who, with the price of his house, bought a plot in the country and had $500 left over.

Residents of the area were not the only people affected by the temporary migration. Neighborhood merchants, preachers, and school teachers were afraid that the project might deprive them of their clientele. The survey showed that when the John Doe family moved only a few blocks, it would change schools; a slightly longer move would bring a change in trading area, although frequently not even a move of five or six miles would cause an immediate change in church membership.

In general, hardships involved in the temporary evacu-

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ation of the housing area fell most heavily on those least able to bear them. The home owners secured liquid capital and were able to relocate with little difficulty. The renters who were employed found houses of a slightly better quality at a $4 to $5 monthly increase in rent. Those on relief were shuffled from one agency to another and finally were moved on an emergency basis.

True, perhaps, that the advantages of public housing more than compensate for any disadvantages that it may involve, but why should these disadvantages exist at all? In certain cities the housing authority in cooperation with local welfare agencies made plans for the displaced residents before the problem became an emergency. Why not make this an established policy everywhere? Specific measures may vary in different communities, but certainly local welfare agencies should be able to work out a division of responsibility with the housing authority which might rent houses to sublet to displaced tenants.

Oh, yes, the Gonzalo family finally persuaded the owner of a rundown frame house to accept them on payment of a month's rent. Mrs. Gonzalo was in the settlement office the other day with her youngest child. "Please, Miss, de landlord say our house is condemned and we gotta move. What we gonna do, Miss?"

"I Disagree With All You Say—"

By LOUIS TOWLEY

SOCIAL work has been criticized for its lack of agreement on practices, beliefs, and specific goals. Some of this criticism has come from outside the profession. Most of it has been intramural. Very generally the shafts of indictment have implied that this inability to get together reveals a break in the walls, a weakness that vitiates effort.

Nothing is farther from the truth. Lack of agreement among social workers is token of a virtue more precious than the most concerted action and more to be desired than any result that could follow such action.

To support such heresy requires some exposition.

The essence of liberty is free thought and action—the widely various expressions of personal dignity and integrity. Two people, or three, or a small group may share a reasonably large body of belief and join in somewhat unanimous action without the sacrifice of that which they seek to protect; but when the group becomes large, its level falls. This is not only because a body of people, like a body of water, seeks its own level; it is directly traceable to the influence of leadership. Many persons banded together for a common purpose can do little without a leader. The group is too unwieldy for the free interchange and play of opinion. A cohesive force, a banner, a vicarious unity is needed. Leadership supplies this.

Leadership to maintain itself must discourage challenges to its power, doubt of its beliefs, opposition to its principles, however sincere the opponents. The leader, whether he means to or not, must impose in larger or smaller degree. He must have agreement.

There is in man, particularly in time of stress, a tendency to submit to authority: a tendency proceeding perhaps from fear, a wish for protection, or an inherent avoidance of difficulties. The leader who must have agreement gets it usually without much effort, but the underlings who submit give him a hollow victory. His allies are apathy and a predisposition for the comfort of being under authority. Leadership which imposes is the most deteriorating and self-devastating of all positions, even when it tries not to impose but seeks only to "inspire" and to "stimulate." It is a pander to that traitorous instinct in man to submit. No matter how unselfish and disinterested, how highminded and worthy, leadership is a chink in the defenses of liberty. If no more, it soothes and calms. It takes responsibility. It relieves the followers of the need to think. It feeds the gregarious instinct with which man temporizes between his wish for freedom and his need for protection.

The end of imposed agreement—and agreement in toto by any large body is almost necessarily imposed—carries the seeds, the principles, and the curse of dictatorship or its shadow. Among the lackwits the badge of the dictator mind and its followers is often a Sam Browne belt, or a colored shirt. On a higher level of education, or among the quasi-intellectual, the badge is not overt. The dictator mind, whether passive or active, may lie behind a white tie or a boiled shirt, however much stuffed. A large body of persons under leadership must inevitably sacrifice an independence of thought and action to the delusion of power that numbers give. This meretricious reward, which is the promise of agreement and concerted action, is rarely worth the price.

Freedom of thought and action is usually preserved only by the individual or, at most, by small groups. These persons or these groups are not committed to any principle, or belief, or plan of action, except their own which may be changed. Their leadership is an independent, interacting mutuality which expresses itself as it were by a sort of qualified viva voce. A small group can coalesce; a large group can only combine.

Insofar as the profession is made up of many small groups, insofar as it finds itself in open disagreement on many points—even basic principles and their precepts—social work is in a fortunate and wholesome condition. Disagreement means thinking and it further means convinced belief and independence. It implies a democratic principle. To the degree to which a majority can commit the whole body of social work, such modified agreement is just; but the continued disagreement of irreconcilable minorities is only a further exercise of a democratic right which means the good health of the whole body. Such elements of disagreement should be respected as well as recognized. The minority may tolerate a tacit agreement, but it is committed only on its own sufferance.

The lack of agreement on the part of social work does not mean disintegration, much less deterioration. It rather indicates a vital force, a necessary element of growth, and an unconscious recognition of the fact that a wide field of endeavor, worked by people who believe and live in their jobs, demands a various approach. That which has all of humanity for its field must be as varied and as inclusive as human nature. Not until human nature can be poured into a mold should its servant social work become a regimented corps.

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Here in Washington . . . By Rilla Schroeder

HOUSE conferees on the WPA appropriation bill proved themselves tougher than their senatorial colleagues. In submitting the conference report, Senator Adams of Colorado, chairman of the upper chamber group, admitted that he and his associates were not happy over the results of their labors but contended that they had done better than could have been expected in the light of the attitude of the House conferees. He made a strong plea for the understanding and sympathy of his fellow Senators but some of them were outraged instead, and denounced the report as a horse trade and a spineless surrender.

Washington Press-Photo
RILLA SCHROEDER

Mourned Bilbo of Mississippi, sponsor of a Senate amendment making an appropriation of $100,000,000 for the Surplus Commodities Corporation, cut in conference to $50,000,000: "The mistake I made was in not asking for $200,000,000 in the first place so I would have had a horse trade in conference. I'll know better next time."

Less resigned to the conference compromises was Senator La Follette, who saw cut to pieces his amendment on loans for the purchase of stock in cooperatives. The bill, as reported by the conference committee and as passed, permits borrowers to buy stock only in "existing" cooperatives. The House had prohibited loans for this purpose.

The compromise did not suit Senator La Follette who denounced the Senate conferees roundly, urged that the report be rejected, and served notice that he intends to introduce legislation dealing with loans for the purchase of stock in cooperatives.

THE WPA BILL, HOWEVER, IS NOT AS bad as it was declared by those Senators who saw their pet amendments go down. There was truth in Senator Adams' contention that the Senate conferees had receded only on issues on which the House was adamant. The report did cut Senator Bilbo's $100,000,000 for SCC but it allowed another $50,000,000 for the purchase of surplus produce to be distributed among war refugees. Undoubtedly the Senate is right and the entire amount is needed in this country, but the farmers and producers will be grateful for the additional outlet.

The Senate receded on an amendment that would have restored the WPA theater projects so hated by the House, but the House yielded on the limitation placed on the number of workers in each month between July 1 and election day.

The largest item in the bill, $975,000,000 and the authorization for its expenditure in eight months if necessary, went over without argument.

The House-sponsored clause barring communists and members of the German-American Bund from employment on WPA was untouched as was also the item requiring workers to sign affidavits of allegiance. The Senate amendment authorizing noncombatant military training for enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps was approved by the House. The amendment gives a list of suggested subjects but states that the training need not be restricted to them.

The final bill is slightly more generous to the administrative side of WPA than the House measure. The final figures are $41,534,000.

THE SENATE'S RESENTMENT OVER THE concessions made by its members of the conference committee on the WPA bill was intensified by an announcement by Senator McKellar, just before Senator Adams took the floor, that Senate conferees on the Federal Security-Labor Department appropriation bill had been unable to move their House colleagues on the Tarver patronage rider. This provides that no non-civil service employes may be appointed to positions with the agencies from any state now having more than its quota. Officials in the affected agencies say that the amendment will be almost impossible to administer. It is aimed, of course, at Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and especially New York, Representative Tarver having been incensed by a report that of the sixty-six lawyers in the legal division of the NLRB twenty-one came from New York. Senator McKellar said on the floor that he objected to the rider principally because it applied only to the Labor Department and those agencies associated with it. But he asked the Senate to agree [it did] because: "The House has served notice on us that unless this is agreed to, there will be no labor and associated agencies bill at this session."

THE STATE OF PANIC EXISTING IN CONgress may be judged by the legislation being ground out. Tax and defense appropriation bills go over with little debate. If a few agitated voices are raised they are quickly silenced. However, such measures are not the true barometer. The anti-alien and fifth column measures give a better picture of the state to which Congress seems to have been reduced by its fears.

The Allen bill to deport Harry Bridges is the perfect example of how a frightened Congress reacts. The measure went over 330 to 42 in the House and has been sent to an astonished Senate where orders have been given that it be expedited. A study of the House vote is interesting. The forty-two "nays" include a curious collection. The convinced liberals are there, of course, but also a surprising sprinkling of members who never by the widest stretch of the imagination could be included in the liberal groups. Representative Hobbs of Alabama, for example, himself the father of some curious legislation, not only voted against the bill but denounced it on the floor. His remarks are worthy of longer quotes:

"Without any passion, without any prejudice whatsoever, heartily favoring the deportation of Harry Bridges, loving everyone in this House, I must call your attention, if I am to be honest with myself, to the fact that this is supposed to be a government of laws and not of men; that bills of attainder, ex post facto laws and the like, are outlawed by our Constitution; that the legislative branch of our government should not usurp the prerogative of our judicial or administrative tribunals if we would preserve our historic, constitutional doctrine of separation of powers."

The bill has been condemned roundly by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, and by Solicitor General Francis Biddle, who, in an address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association, described it as "a Star Chamber proceeding directed against a single individual—what amounts to a bill of attainder." Although it is unsafe to make predictions, the bill probably will be turned down in the Senate.

THE ALLEN BILL IS, OF COURSE, EXtreme. It is chiefly remarkable because it indicates to what lengths the House may go. The Smith bill for registering and fingerprinting aliens went over with far less opposition and, as this is written, is at the White House awaiting the President's signature. The Dempsey bill, passed by the House, has been reported by the Senate Committee on Immigration. In its slightly amended form it requires the deportation of any alien who believes in or advocates the "making of any change in the government of the United States of America." This could include, it is admitted, persons advocating even constitutional changes.

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The Common Welfare

Certainly Not

QUICK indignation met the suggestion put forth in several states last month of an "enlist or starve" policy towards single men on relief. While welfare boards in at least two other eastern states toyed with the idea, New Jersey and Pennsylvania actually sent up trial balloons. In New Jersey instructions issued by the director of the Financial Assistance Commission to field workers to deprive single men of relief "so that they would enlist," started such a hue and cry that they soon were rescinded.

Meanwhile a hint at a similar policy by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance aroused a like storm. A "major purge" of single, able-bodied men from relief rolls began with a statewide order permitting county relief boards to drop persons who had not explored employment possibilities. Service in the army or navy, it was clearly implied, "could be considered" a phase of "employment opportunities." Public indignation against the idea of forcing one group of persons into military service was met by denial of any such policy on the part of the state department although "it might conceivably be within the legal power of a county board." In the face of public opinion no county board so far has assumed such a responsibility. By its immediate reaction against any attempt to force destitute men into the army, the American public has shown that it has not yet lost a sense of the relationship between national defense and the principles of democracy.

When, As and If—

LAST month, while estimates based on a Gallup poll indicated that five million American families were willing to take British and French evacuated children into their homes, the U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children was formed in an attempt to translate that willingness into reality by coordinating the resources for the care of child refugees in this country. Its immediate efforts are bent on negotiations with the U. S. State Department and British and Canadian authorities to expedite the entry of groups of British children into the United States through Canada. It is also setting up a service to individuals anxious to obtain information on how to get specific children from the danger zone to the safety of America. Though no staff has been formed at this writing the new organization already has begun to operate its services to individuals through volunteer workers. Its administrative committee includes Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, temporary honorary chairman; Marshall Field, Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Dorothy Bellanca, Frank Kingdon, Shepard Morgan, Clarence E. Pickett, George L. Warren, Louis S. Weiss, William Haber, and Agnes King Inglis. The committee's address is 215 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Among the thirty-four organizations concerned with child care and refugees which were represented at the conference from which the committee emerged, was the Non-Sectarian Foundation for the Care of Refugee Children formed last April. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, May, 1940, page 171.] With the closing of the Mediterranean ports in June, emigration of refugee children practically ceased and the developing program of the foundation came to a standstill. If the new organization is able to bring in children, the foundation will function again in a liaison capacity arranging for their care by American agencies.

Twenty Cents an Hour

ESTABLISHMENT of a minimum wage of 20 cents an hour for New York waitresses has been blocked by the restaurant industry in the first large scale effort to delay and perhaps frustrate an order issued under the present state minimum wage law. The order would add 50,000 women and minors to the 53,600 in the laundry, candy, beauty shop, and cleaning and dyeing industries already under the law.

The order setting a 20-cent minimum wage for table waitresses and 30 cents for all other restaurant workers was issued June 3. Three days later, the Board of Standards and Appeals received 187 petitions for the stay of the order, 170 of them identical down to the last comma, 178 signed by Grier Bartol, attorney for the State Restaurant Association. George R. LeSauvage, director of the association, was a member of the wage board as was Charles A. Laube, treasurer of the Restaurant Council. Both signed the board's report, and both affirmed that the association would cooperate if a wage order were issued. The order now is blocked until the Board of Standards and Appeals considers the case, which may not be until after the close of the industry's busy summer season.

The study on which the report of the wage board was based summarized the wages and working conditions of 12,174 waitresses, whose median weekly earnings (wages plus tips) were $9.31. Twelve percent earned less than $4 a week, 42 percent less than $8. Fewer than half the women working in New York City restaurants were found to have average weekly earnings that measured up to standards set by relief agencies for subsistence budgets.

"Mr. Flis" Carries On

SOMETHING like a year ago the Foreign Language Information Service, "Mr. Flis" to its intimates, began to discuss a new name for itself which would indicate better than the old one the reorientation of its program which has occurred in recent years. The name finally chosen was Common Council for American Unity. "A year ago none of us could have foreseen," says Read Lewis, executive director, "the timeliness and significance which the new name would have. Never was unity of purpose and understanding so urgent. Never was it so important that we face great issues as Americans, all of us, united by a common citizenship and common ideals."

Much of the old work of "Mr. Flis" will continue as part of a broader program adapted to the changing times. A large representative national committee will review and guide the program. A new activity, beginning this fall, will be the publication of a quarterly magazine, *Common Ground*, edited by Louis Adamic.

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The Social Front

The Public's Health

AFTER two years of a slight upward trend the birthrate curve for the United States last year again turned downward. Figures recently issued by the U. S. Bureau of the Census showed 2,262,726 births reported in 1939, a rate of 17.4 per thousand population as compared to a rate of 17.6 in 1938. But if fewer babies were born than the year before more babies lived past the first month of birth. The U. S. Public Health Service reports the lowest infant mortality rate on record, 47 per 1000 live births. Only five states had higher rates during 1939 than the previous year. Highest infant deathrate among the states and territories, 121 per 1000 occurred in Alaska; lowest, 34 per 1000, in Nebraska.

Equal Care—A new program to extend full medical care to families receiving aid to dependent children in New York City began this month. To cover expenses an allowance of $315,000 has been included in the budget of the Board of Child Welfare, the city's administrative agency for ADC. Plans for care include free choice of physicians by the board's clients from the 5,194 doctors registered on the Department of Welfare panel, nursing service from one of the three voluntary visiting nurse services within the city, prescriptions filled by local druggists, the provision of eyeglasses and surgical supplies. The new program puts the health care of the city's ADC families on a par with the services provided through the Department of Welfare to recipients of home relief, old age assistance, aid to the blind and veterans' relief. Up to the present the Board of Child Welfare, which is entirely separate from the Department of Welfare, has had no systematic program for the medical care of its clients, merely adding $3 or less to a family's monthly relief grant when illness developed. The new step is in line with the board's recent policy of equalizing its program with other relief programs within the city, which has cost the city's ADC recipients 40 percent of their allowances for clothing and personal incidentals. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, May 1940, page 170.]

Convalescent Care—Under the title "Convalescent Care," the New York Academy of Medicine has published the proceedings of the conference on convalescent care held last fall under the auspices of the academy and the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, December 1939, page 381.] Outstanding conclusions of the papers, which discuss both the medical and social aspects of the subject, concern the need for additional facilities for convalescent care and for synchronization between discharge from the hospital and admission to a convalescent home. The book, limited to 1500 copies, is being distributed free of charge to medical and social organizations throughout the country.

New Jersey Plans—Two medical care plans for New Jersey were announced as ready for operation at last month's meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey. One, for persons on relief, involves the setting up of a medical committee in each municipality of the state to cooperate with local relief departments. The latter would be responsible for determining eligibility and financing medical care, but the committee would have the authority to determine the amount of the treatment needed, to fix fees, to refuse payments of excessive charges. Relief clients would have free choice of physician.

The other plan, all set to go, provides for medical insurance for subscribers with annual incomes not over $1,600 plus $400 for the first dependent, $200 for each additional dependent. The plan is novel in basing its premium charges on the amount of income. A subscriber must pay 75 cents a month plus one half of one percent of his monthly income; for his first dependent he must add 50 cents plus one half percent of his income; for each additional dependent, 25 cents more plus another half percent.

Hospital Service—An increase of 800,000 since last October brings to 4,800,000 the number of persons enrolled in the fifty-nine nonprofit hospital service plans approved by the American Hospital Association. The largest growth occurred in the Michigan Society for Group Hospitalization which increased its enrollment from 42,000 to 182,000. . . . The Associated Hospital Service of New York pays $8,000,000 annually to hospitals for the care of subscribers, according to its 1939 financial statement. At the beginning of this year the service had assets of $4,198,220 and a surplus of $1,651,249. It is now studying the possibilities of supplementing the present plan to cover the expense of medical and surgical service in hospitals and to include protection for low income groups which cannot afford to join the present plan. . . .An outline of the development and significance of nonprofit hospital care insurance is the subject of a booklet, "Nonprofit Hospital Service Plans," by C. Rufus Rorem, published by the Commission on Hospital Service, 18 East Division Street, Chicago; price 50 cents, less in quantity.

Education

SOME two hundred educators, school administrators, churchmen, writers, and others have joined in a protest against the action of the Board of Education in Binghamton, N. Y., in banning the social science textbooks of Harold Rugg. The protest took the form of an open letter to Daniel J. Kelly, Binghamton's superintendent of schools, commending him for his opposition to the Board of Education's action. The letter cites the Advertising Federation of America, the Daughters of Colonial America, the New York State Economic Council, as among the groups demanding a "purge" of school textbooks and the banning of the Rugg books "because they 'teach them [children] to be unbiased,' because they 'tend clearly to undermine the faith of the people in private enterprise,' because they state that advertising costs are shifted to the consumer, and for similar and equally untenable reasons."

Embattled Parents — The Lincoln School Parent-Teachers Association has voted to continue its efforts to block the merger of the famous experimental school with Horace Mann School, another wing of Teachers College, Columbia University. The parents rejected the plan submitted by a special committee of the Teachers College board of trustees, which proposed that the Horace Mann building be used for elementary classes, the Lincoln School building for high-school classes and that the names of both institutions be preserved. The parents cited the fact that the Lincoln School is endowed for $3,000,000 "for special purposes," and that the Horace Mann school is unendowed; and their committee declared that there is the question of "integrity of endowment" to be considered.

Youth and Jobs—The annual report on a survey of employment opportunities for the year's college graduates issued by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis indicates that members of the class of 1940 from American colleges and universities have better job chances than graduates in the three previous years, or in 1933. Of 299 institutions of higher learning covered by the survey, 90 percent reported that 50 percent or more of their 1940 graduates will be working in steady jobs before the end of the summer. The

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figure for men (92 percent) is slightly better than that for women (89 percent). Placements in teaching jobs are most numerous, including not only academic positions, but also positions with factories and offices which "are hiring teachers for demonstration, instruction, and outside-of-work activities, like hobbies and adult education." Teaching salaries are up. Business, commercial, and home economics teachers are most sought, and male elementary school teachers who are able to coach athletics or teach music. Other fields where 1940 college graduates are most in demand are, in order of the number of times mentioned in 331 replies to this question: engineering, business administration, salesmanship, aviation, medicine, law, accounting, secretarial. . . . Every highschool senior in Hamilton County, Ohio, who is not going to college is registered with the Ohio Employment Service, according to an announcement of the Cincinnati office. The list grew out of a program of employment counseling and registration carried on during the past school year. The information on the young registrants includes the results of aptitude tests, school grades, work preferences, and comment from teachers.

In Industry

NEED for study of industrial poisons to which workers are exposed, for improved standards of industrial hygiene and safety, for extension of workmen's compensation to occupational disease, is underscored once more in the report on "Occupational Poisoning in the Viscose Rayon Industry," by Dr. Alice Hamilton, published by the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor. Price 15 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. The study, undertaken two years ago at the request of textile labor union officials, is chiefly concerned with carbon disulphide poisoning, the commonest form of which is neuritis; the worst, insanity. Dr. Hamilton shows that protective measures, possible all along the line of rayon manufacture, include improved ventilating systems, routine air analyses, adequate medical examination of job applicants and workers.

Labor Relations and Defense— Industrial relations problems involved in a large scale defense program are surveyed in a new bulletin by the industrial relations section of the economics department of Princeton University. Price 75 cents. The section concentrated on three major industrial groups: aviation; machine tools; basic mass production industries, including steel, chemicals, electrical and transportation machinery. Outstanding labor relations problems defined in the survey include the breakdown of many skilled processes and intensive training of thousands of new employes on single steps in production [see *Survey Graphic*, July 1940, page 383]; "streamlining" of grievance machinery and of collective bargaining procedures; protection of seniority; continuous and effective wage and salary administration; expanded health services; re-study of work schedules and strains to obviate fatigue; adequate housing and transportation facilities; maintenance of ratings on which to base promotion; supervisory training in industrial relations techniques.

Newark Labor Board—The increasing use of the Newark Labor Relations Board in local disputes is underscored as "the most significant single factor to be noted" in the second annual report on the board's activities. L. Hamilton Garner, director (Room 304, City Hall, Newark, N. J.), reports that the board functioned last year in thirty-five strike situations involving 2,329 workers, and handled sixty-seven disputes brought before it for mediation. The board has been experimenting with industry councils or committees composed of an equal number of employers and employes to handle routine industrial relations problems. These have been set up in the moving van, cleaning and dyeing, and motor truck transportation industries, with one now being formed in the restaurant industry.

Record and Report—"Job Histories of Women Workers at the Summer Schools, 1931-34 and 1938," by Eleanor M. Snyder, shows striking contrasts in the various periods—for example, an increase in union membership from 35 percent in 1931 to 53 percent in 1934 and 87 percent in 1938. Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, No. 174. Price 10 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. . . . The required training course established by one union for all members "found fit and willing to serve as officers" is outlined in "Training for Union Service," prepared by the educational department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16 Street, New York City. Price 10 cents. . . . "Trade Unions and the Anti-Trust Laws" is the latest addition to The Reference Shelf published by the H. W. Wilson Company. Price $1.25, postpaid by Survey Associates Inc. Compiled by Julia E. Johnson, it presents the arguments on both sides of this widely discussed subject.

Young Miners—A public hearing was held on June 28 by Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, to consider a proposed order under the Fair Labor Standards Act declaring work in coal mines to be hazardous for minors between sixteen and eighteen years of age. If adopted, the order will establish an eighteen-year minimum age for employment in and about coal mines shipping their product in interstate commerce.

Relief

MAXIMUM general assistance grants for a family of four in Pennsylvania, second only to New York in relief standards, come to but 87 percent of the average cost of minimum subsistence requirements. This and other facts showing the discrepancy between public assistance allowances and living costs are revealed in "Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania," recently issued by the State Department of Public Assistance. The report points out that because of variations in living costs and relief schedules among the counties, the discrepancies between the maximum grants and subsistence living costs vary in different areas. The lowest percentage relationship of grants to cost occurs in those counties with the highest case loads. Aid to dependent children allowances are also less than subsistence costs, averaging only 93 percent for the state as a whole. The comparisons were based only on those items contained in the assistance budgets — food, clothing, shelter, fuel, and light. In a budget breakdown the largest discrepancy between grant and cost in both general assistance and ADC categories appears in the shelter schedule, rent payments averaging only 70 percent of minimum costs.

The report contains a reminder that the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in discussing the "minimum subsistence standard" used as a basis for the study, has warned that living at such a level for a prolonged period "may prove harmful both to health and morale." With the issuance of the study, spokesmen for the State Board of Public Assistance said that, recognizing the relief inadequacies it reveals, the board had "ruled out of consideration any reduction in standards."

Work Project—The story of a local work relief project which helped reduce the cost of relief is told by G. L. Burgy, director of the Walworth County (Wis.) Public Welfare Department. Though the idea was initiated by Mr. Burgy, the project was developed by the department workers as part of a staff development program. After permission was obtained from the County Board of Supervisors to enter and cut timber in a county-owned swamp, the workers visited every able-bodied relief client in the project area to "condition them" for the plan which involved going into the swamp to

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COL. WILLIAM A. BLAIR

Through a testimonial dinner at its spring meeting, the North Carolina State Conference for Social Service expressed its appreciation of two men who have worked long and hard for the promotion of public welfare in their state. The honored guests were Col. William Allen Blair of Winston-Salem, for forty-nine years a member of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and for thirty-six years its chairman, and A. W. McAlister, for twenty-five years a vice chairman of the board. Announcement was made that the State Association of Welfare Superintendents would provide for the continuous recognition of the work of Colonel Blair and Mr. McAlister through the establishment of a fund to be known as the Blair-McAlister Loan Fund, to aid students of social work.

cut tamarack, eventually to be issued for fuel. Everyone accepted the work without hesitation with the exception of two men susceptible to poisoning from sumac which grew in profusion in the swamp. The working hours of each of the forty men employed on the project were based on the amount of relief issued the previous month. The project's success was used as an illustration by the department staff in interpreting to a cynical county the error of the assumption that all relief recipients are "shiftless."

Disappointment—Welfare and public health officials in Washington were disappointed but not surprised in the 1941 District of Columbia appropriation bill, now signed by the President. After months of hearings and inter-committee wrangling, the bill emerged with little if any increases over last year. Welfare and health programs will carry on but not expand to any appreciable extent.

The proposed inauguration of the food stamp plan failed to carry. This was definitely a disappointment and a surprise, as all arrangements had been made with the Surplus Commodities Corporation and the cost would have been inconsequential.

The Senate conferees had been inclined to be more liberal than those of the House, but yielded in the end, and the House figures were only slightly increased. For example, the Senate had proposed $590,000 for the old age assistance program, the House $575,000. The final agreement was for $582,500. On other items the compromise followed the same trend. Both were under budget estimates.

In Canada—A division of relief responsibility between the central government and municipalities, based on the theory behind the establishment of the WPA in this country, recently was recommended for Canada in the Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations. "A clear line should be drawn between employables and unemployables," says the report in proposing that the Dominion should assume full responsibility, both financial and administrative, for relief to the employable unemployed. In its investigation of Canadian experiences of the past decade, the commission found the system of Dominion grants-in-aid to the provinces for relief to be "far from satisfactory."

One Third of a City—More than a third of New York City's population has been "on relief" at some time during the years 1934-39, according to a report recently issued by William Hodson, commissioner of welfare. Total cost of the public aid, which included WPA and the old CWA programs, home relief, aid to the blind, old age assistance, veteran's relief, institutional care of children, came to $1,807,000,000 in federal, state and local funds. The constant turnover in relief population is indicated by the fact that the large majority of people who received help during the period are no longer on the rolls. About 1,000,000 persons, or about one third of those aided, are now included in the various public aid programs.

Up to the Governor—If the bill passed last month in the New Jersey legislature escapes gubernatorial veto, the state will have a relief director, elected by the legislature, in place of the present five-man Financial Assistance Commission. The bill also lays out a formula for the apportionment of relief funds to municipalities, denying state grants to 252 municipalities with low relief expenditures and providing reimbursement of more than 70 percent to others. The state's maximum share of relief costs for the fiscal year just ended (June 30, 1940) was set at $11,566,000, nearly $2,500,000 less than previously arranged. The money is to be drawn from funds tapped through a $27,000,000 state financing program adopted at the same session and expected to leave the state with a $4,000,000 surplus at the end of the current year (June 30, 1941).

Professional

EMERGING from the National Conference in Grand Rapids with a new name and its first list of elected officers, the National Social Work Club Committee, formerly the Social Work Group Study Committee, also brought forth plans for drafting a constitution for a National Federation of Social Workers. The committee which was formed last year at Buffalo has been working to stimulate practicing social workers into organizing professional clubs on local, state, and national levels. [See "Social Workers are Joiners," by Kathryn Close, *Survey Midmonthly*, April 1940.] At Grand Rapids it defined the purpose behind such organization: "to extend social work knowledge and to advance the practice of social work, to elevate the standards of social work education, research, and social investigation, to secure the enactment and enforcement of proper social legislation, to promote friendly intercourse among social workers, to interpret and direct public opinion in regard to the problems of social work." Officers elected were MacEnnis Moore, president; Kenneth Van der Hulse, vice president; Arthur W. Potts, secretary.

Scheduled—The sixty-eighth meeting of the National Conference of Social work will be held in Atlantic City, June 1-7, 1941. . . . September 30-October 4 are the dates set for the twenty-fifth National Recreation Congress to be held in Cleveland. For further information address the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Placement Service—Plans for the establishment of another vocational service for social workers in place of the defunct Joint Vocational Service [see *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1939, page 218 and December 1939, page 385] materialized in time for the service to be functioning at the National Conference in Grand Rapids. This was the new Social Work Vocational Bureau, a nonprofit membership organization with services limited to case workers and agencies in the case work field. Individual membership in the bureau is open to graduates of accredited social work schools; to persons who have completed a year of class work and supervised field practice under an accredited school; to members of the American Association of Medical Social Workers, the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, the Ameri-

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can Association of Social Workers; to persons who have advanced to supervisory positions in social case work during five years of employment in the field. The bureau aims to provide its active membership with a placement service, a counseling service, and available information on personnel trends and practices. Plans for extending its services beyond the field of case work are now under consideration. Executive director of the new bureau is Louise C. Odencrantz, 122 East 22 Street, New York.

Expanded—Added courses in social work leading to a master's degree will be offered by the department of social welfare at the University of California in the fall. Hitherto a one-year curriculum has led to a certificate in social welfare. This program will be retained as a unit in itself and also as a prerequisite to the second half of the two-year graduate course. The new second year courses afford a choice in professional preparation among four fields: social assistance, child welfare, medical social work, corrections. The department has lured Milton Chernin from the university's bureau of public administration where he was research associate, to become assistant professor of social welfare responsible for the program of training for the correctional services. The program of training in medical social work will be directed by Ruth Cooper, now case work supervisor at the Harper Hospital, Detroit.

People and Things

OPEN house for fair-going social workers is held daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the offices of the Department of Public Welfare at the New York World's Fair. The department has a complete set of all material distributed at the various social welfare exhibits available for consultation by visitors. It is also ready to plan "tours" of the welfare exhibits for any group of social workers eager to take a busman's holiday.

Glad Department—This year's Leslie Dana Gold Medal for outstanding achievements in the prevention of blindness and the conservation of vision was awarded last month to John M. Glenn of New York, retired director of the Russell Sage Foundation. The award, which is made each year on the recommendation of the Association of Research in Ophthalmology, was presented to Mr. Glenn in recognition of his thirty years of service on the board of directors of the National Association for the Prevention of Blindness. . . . In recognition of his "unselfish devotion to the alleviation of speech defects in those thus afflicted," Dr. James Sonnett Greene, founder and director of the National Hospital for Speech Disorders, last month was designated as the recipient of a special medal to be awarded by the American Laryngolical, Rhinological and Otological Society. Dr. Greene's clinic, which does 75 percent of its work free of charge, is the only medical institution in the country devoted solely to the rehabilitation of the speech cripple. . . . At a testimonial dinner in his honor Dr. George Washington Carver, well-known educator and agricultural scientist, last month was presented with a medal by the International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. The award was made in recognition of Dr. Carver's "great scientific contributions to society."

Down South—After a winter studying the child welfare institutions and services of Mobile, Ala., Elizabeth Monroe Clark has decided to linger longer in the South and has accepted appointment as acting director of case work at the Connie Maxwell Orphanage at Greenwood, S. C. The former director, Kate Bullock, is now chief of the children's division of the South Carolina State Welfare Department.

Academic Honors—The commencement season brought academic recognition to a number of friends of *Survey Midmonthly*, well known to its readers for their distinguished contribution to "the field." Among those who received honorary degrees were Dr. George S. Stevenson, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Doctor of Science from Bucknell University; Loula F. Dunn, commissioner, Alabama State Department of Public Welfare, Doctor of Laws from the Alabama State College for Women; Edith Elmer Wood, author and housing authority, Doctor of Laws from Smith College; Raymond Gram Swing, journalist and radio commentator, editor of special *Survey Graphic* issue "Calling America," February 1939, Doctor of Laws from Oberlin College and from Olivet College, Mich.; Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, Doctor of Laws from the University of Nebraska. . . . Among the five alumni on whom Columbia conferred the "university medal for excellence" was Prof. F. Stuart Chapin of the University of Minnesota, "admirable teacher, research worker and contributor to the literature of sociology and education."

With the Hospitals—Last month Dr. S. S. Goldwater, commissioner of hospitals in New York City, was appointed president of the Associated Hospital Service of New York, largest of the voluntary nonprofit hospital service plans. The announcement indicated that Dr. Goldwater would stay in his present post for the time being at least. . . . Anna D. Wolf has left the New York and New York Hospital where she was director of the School of Nursing and Nursing Service to go to Baltimore to become director of the School of Nursing and Nursing Service of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Succeeding her at New York Hospital is Bessie A. R. Parker, formerly assistant director of the school.

The Truth—These columns went astray last May when they contained the statement that vacations for unemployed and working girls at Lehman House and Bay House in New York were provided by the Jewish Vacation Association. The Jewish Vacation Association is but the referral agency for a small group of organizations engaged in camp work. The vacations in question are provided by the Jewish Working Girls Vacation Society.

Deaths

JOHN KLEIN, at his home in Pleasantville, N. Y., organizer and for thirty-five years, until his retirement in 1935, director of the Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls school for maladjusted children at Hawthorne, N. Y.

LOUISE MCMASTER, after a long illness, in Florida where for ten years she made her home with her sister, Alice McMaster. Miss McMaster spent much of her professional life in New England and New York. For a number of years she was executive secretary of the Family Welfare Society of Richmond, Va.

ROBERT RUSSA MOTON, distinguished educator, for twenty-five years principal of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Dr. Moton succeeded Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee after having served for twenty-five years as commandant on the staff of Hampton Institute in Virginia.

MARION TURNER BROCKWAY, in Baltimore, Md., for many years associated with the personnel work of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York. Mrs. Brockway was a member of the first class graduated by the Nurses Training School of Johns Hopkins Hospital. She founded the Central Club for Nurses and the Industrial Nurses Club and was well known to social workers through her activity in the Monday Club.

PHILIP P. JACOBS, at his home in New Jersey, associated since 1908 with the National Tuberculosis Association and dean, in point of service, of its staff. In 1916 Mr. Jacobs, a pioneer in health education, initiated the association's institutes for the training of tuberculosis and health workers, an activity which took him all over the country and won for him a host of friends.

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Book Reviews

Cause and Effect

LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF BREAD, by Carlisle and Carol Shafer. Columbia University Press. 207 pp. Price $2.25, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS book purports to be an exchange of letters between husband and wife, the wife a practicing social worker in charge of a public welfare office and the husband a teacher of economics in the nearby state college. Carol cites concrete cases of distress from among the many that throng her office, and asks questions about the underlying social and economic factors that produce such cases and about possible large scale remedial or preventive measures. Carlisle answers. Presently Carlisle turns questioner, asking his wife for a fundamental explanation (or justification) of social work, which Carol duly gives. At the end they exchange bibliographies.

The method is a little stiff but ingenious and helpful. Carol's cases vividly illustrate the dire effects of unemployment, low income, old age, fatherless homes, and lack of medical care. Carlisle's answers are excellent brief essays that place Carol's bits of human wreckage in a sound perspective. The essays on old age and health show special understanding and skill in both analysis and presentation.

It is hard to believe that a social worker as competent as Carol should need to hear all that her husband tells her, but if the resulting picture of social workers is less than faithful perhaps that of husbands, or of college teachers, is wholly accurate. When Carol's turn as informant comes, her defense of social work is eloquent, convincing, at times epigrammatic, and includes a superb picture of how an understanding case worker can help a bewildered, inhibited, and well-nigh frantic client.

Carlisle and Carol are well matched and have produced an engaging and, on the whole, a well balanced book. They would be stimulating people to know, and it would be worth something to live within scorching distance when their typewriters are smoking.

ROBERT P. LANE

Welfare Council, New York City

People Will Eat

FEEDING THE FAMILY, by Mary Swartz Rose. Macmillan. 421 pp. Price $5, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IT is difficult to conceive of any book on nutrition more useful to the layman than this guidebook which now appears in its fourth edition. In nontechnical, clear language the text explains the significance of general and specific dietary requirements. Babies, growing children, adolescents and adults, normal, sick, fat, thin, or pregnant, are all given special consideration. The appendices, containing dietary recipes and lists of foods measured in relation to caloric, mineral, and vitamin content, are helpful charts for putting to use the information in the preceding chapters. The new edition revises the 1929 edition to conform with recent advances in knowledge of nutrition, particularly in regard to vitamins.

KATHRYN CLOSE

Samplings of Science

SCIENCE IN YOUR LIFE, by John Pfeiffer. Macmillan. 109 pp. Price 60 cents.

EXCURSIONS IN SCIENCE, edited by Neil B. Reynolds and Ellis L. Manning. Whittlesey House. 307 pp. Price $2.50.

SCIENCE MARCHES ON, by Walter Shepherd. Harcourt, Brace. 420 pp. Price $3.

Postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Pfeiffer's major objective in "Science in Your Life" is to explain the rise of modern industry and communication and to further understanding of the conditions under which we live, the results as a whole are somewhat disappointing. The book is simply a condensation of a portion of a typical highschool general science course. The author discusses magnetism and electricity and their applications — heat, gravity, inertia, sound, light, and the electron theory of matter—but he ignores completely the fundamental role of biology and medicine and only hurriedly mentions chemistry. The concluding chapter on the social use of the products of scientific research and the control, for the general welfare of society, of the instruments science has placed in our hands is no more than an outline.

In "Excursions in Science," based on a series of broadcasts presented by the General Electric Company, thirty scientists discuss their particular specialties. All the sciences, from astronomy to physiology, from geology to physics, are sampled in diversified fashion. The last essay, on the responsibility of the scientist for the social applications of his work, disturbs the simple harmony of the book. Laurence Hawkins of the General Electric Company believes that the function of the scientist is to supply the materials for technological advance but not to help in their utilization. A readable, yet accurate presentation of various sciences, the book may be recommended for the layman interested in an unpretentious and elementary analysis of basic problems.

Organized around such primary interests of man as the nature of fire, the conquest of material, the control of force, earth lore and the human machine, "Science Marches On" represents a fresh approach to the development of science. Each primary interest is traced from its beginnings to modern times. Except for the final chapter, in which the existence of psychic phenomena, telepathy, and the gift of prophecy are argued and declared to be the nucleus of the future science of the mind, the author is thoroughly reliable in his descriptions of the advance in scientific knowledge. His simplicity of style and grasp of the subject make the book excellent reading.

New York JACK SCHUYLER

The Tax Struggle

FINANCING GOVERNMENT, by Harold M. Groves. Holt. 777 pp. Price $5, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

GOVERNMENT today consists largely of services to the community. But services cost money and citizens understand all too little how their tax money is being spent. They cry in swelling chorus that they are being overtaxed, and yet have no concept of what it really costs to be a citizen. This comprehensive volume helps clarify and simplify this most essential and difficult question. Scholarly and unprejudiced, it is well organized and wholly intelligible to the layman who really wants to know what the tax struggle is about and is willing to delve into it. The historical development of public finance is succintly told, followed by able discussion of the types of American public revenue and the legal aspects of taxation—the latter section cumbersomely entitled "Institutions and the Problems of the Revenue System as a Whole." In the discussion of public expenditures and public borrowing John Citizen, if he is intelligent, may read of the important services which his money helps to provide and of the ways in which the financial aspects are handled. The citizen who is not content to bandy the cliches with which the subject of taxation abounds may inform himself by means of this volume.

JANE PERRY CLARK

Barnard College, New York

In the Papers

SO YOU'RE PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN, by Frances Fiske. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill. 189 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IF you want to get the news of your organization into the club or society section of the local evening paper, and come to the task as an amateur, this is your book. In it the society editor of the Mount Vernon (N. Y.) *Daily Argus* tells the women who bring her the news how to do it, and when. But the book has a wider usefulness. The errors which the author describes amusingly, in story after story taken from the diary of the long suffering woman behind the society desk, are much the same errors that almost any publicity amateur connected with a social agency would wish to avoid.

Chapters headed, for instance, "I'm

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new at this job," or "Print it just the way I wrote it," or "The paper must be prejudiced," or "I don't like publicity," hint at the practical way in which the text gets down to cases. Practical is the word for it, and yet the treatment is lively. Illustrations by Laurence Reynolds are appropriately humorous.

That publicity grows out of program is only briefly suggested: "Don't expect publicity unless your organization does something to warrant it. If news doesn't happen, there just isn't any news." Obviously another whole volume lies unwritten between the lines.

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One of the most important and helpful books on the subject

AN ADOPTED CHILD LOOKS AT ADOPTION

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Mrs. Prentice is intimately acquainted with all aspects of child adoption and was herself an adopted child. She discusses such problems as: who should adopt and why; desirable ages for child and parents; the spinster parent and only child; safeguards for mothers and adopted children; and types and sources offered for adoption. Introduction by Clinton W. Areson of the Child Welfare League of America. $2.00

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Parents in Practice

AS THE TWIG IS BENT, by Leslie B. Hohman. Macmillan. 291 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

HERE is a new venture in the field of parent education with a psychiatrist presenting his viewpoint in popular terminology with wit and vivacity. The author's primary thesis is that parents achieve competency through training, thought, and practice rather than by a miraculous transformation at the birth of their child. He points out the problems most often met with children between birth and the end of adolescence, including difficulties connected with eating, discipline, working, imagination, sex, and so on.

In common with most modern writers, Dr. Hohman regards the infants as having a few basic behavior patterns, from which individual ways of acting are elaborated by having rewards follow success and penalties follow failure. He holds, as did John B. Watson, that fear, anger, and love responses are fundamental reflexes. Providing that the child was a normal baby at birth, his degree of adjustment and efficiency is considered as due chiefly to the parents' influence as people, rather than to hereditary factors. Many of his suggestions to parents will be regarded as common sense methods. Although tribute must be made to excellent presentation, it is questionable whether this book should be recommended to the majority of parents. Since the emphasis is on problems and how to cure them, and occasionally on how to prevent them, it might prove disturbing and unnecessary to the many parents who already are doing very well with their children. When standards of development are given, they tend to be stated in terms of the maximum ages at which certain stages should be reached. Most educators prefer to trace the growth of specific abilities from their origins and to suggest methods of encouraging development. Occasionally the author gives the impression of neglecting the conclusions from recent research in psychology. For example, the suggested methods of eliminating fears are based chiefly on conditioning, whereas the present tendency is to include suggestions for helping children respond positively to feared situations by giving them new techniques for dealing with the situations.

MOLLIE STEVENS SMART
RUSSELL COOK SMART
Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.

A Matter of Focus

CLASS AND AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY: FROM WARD TO ROSS, by Charles Hunt Page. Dial Press. 319 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

EARLY American sociologists were broad theorists, system-makers, inclined to moralize, and interested in social reform. Those of today are narrow specialists, engaged in detailed empirical research, leaving to others the moral and practical implications of their findings. Intimately related to these contrasts between the "fathers of American sociology" and their successors, Page proclaims another major difference. According to him, the early sociologists made the interpretation of social classes a central theme in their theoretical systems, while today "class phenomena" are generally ignored by students of society. This is Page's thesis. In support of it he discusses at some length the writings of Ward, Sumner, Small, Giddings, Cooley, and Ross.

That each of these men paid some attention to the existence, nature, development, and significance of social classes is clearly established, but that this was a major theme in their sociology is open to question. Perhaps it is really true only in the case of Small, although Giddings gave considerable attention to social stratification. Ward actually had very little to say about the matter. Sumner and Ross talked some about "the masses" and "the classes." But when Page says of Cooley, "It is questionable whether his system would hold together without the class materials," he is guilty of gross exaggeration. Perhaps the difficulty arises from Page's apparent identification of stratification with the need for amelioration. He writes almost as though "*the* social problem" consisted of the existence of social classes. While he probably is not a Marxian, he seems to judge the interest and insight of early American sociologists by the extent and mode of their discussion of capital, labor, private property, the state, exploitation, class consciousness, and the like.

It is interesting to have the writings of six truly great men presented with reference to their interpretation of social classes, but it is disappointing to find their work so distorted and thrown out of focus. If Page had reviewed the early sociologists with his eye on their treatment of social stratification *or* of social amelioration, he would have produced a better book. His analysis implies that he regards social ills as due to a class system, and considers social classes solely as the products and instruments of exploitation. A more objective approach and some concrete studies of stratification are greatly to be desired.

STUART A. QUEEN
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

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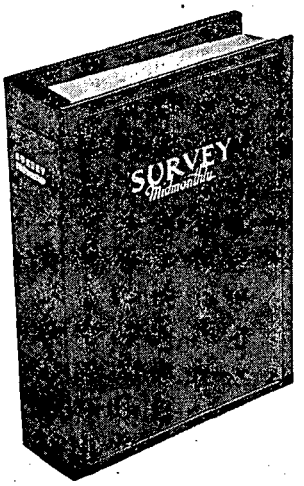

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The Pamphlet Shelf

Consumer Education

HOW EASY ARE EASY PAYMENTS? A TRACT FOR TEACHERS, by LeBaron R. Foster. Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, Newton, Mass. 28 pp. Price 10 cents; less in quantity from the foundation.

A discussion of consumer credit designed to help teachers present its principles in terms of real life.

LOAN SHARKS AND THEIR VICTIMS, by William Trufant Foster. 31 pp. Public Affairs Pamphlet. Price 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

A description of the nefarious practices of illegal personal loan companies and their methods of fighting small loan laws.

CONSUMER CREDIT. PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. Edited by Robert W. Kelso. 137 pp. Price $1 from the University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

A "running discussion" bringing in many points of view of the problems involved in the need of American families for credit.

Public Welfare

RURAL REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, by A. R. Mangus. 230 pp. From U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

An elaborate report with many statistical tables and charts, which provides geographic background for analyses of the problems of unemployment and relief.

THE CASE REVIEW PROCESS, A METHOD OF STATE SUPERVISION, by Antonio A. Sorieri and Edward E. Rhatigan. 39 pp. Price 35 cents from the American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Description of a method for case reviews developed within the New York State Department of Social Welfare for use in local offices, along with a discussion of the value of reviews as a means of measuring local practices.

PUBLIC WELFARE: APPRAISAL AND PROPOSALS FOR GEORGIA. 34 pp. Price 10 cents from coordinating committee, Citizens Fact Finding Movement, Forsyth Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Sixth in a series of reports on specific problems with proposals for their solutions. Urges, among other things, greater federal and state participation in general assistance.

THIS BUSINESS OF RELIEF, by Beulah Amidon. 39 pp. Price 15 cents from Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York.

One of the "Social Action Series" designed to illuminate current problems. A review of the events of the thirties in respect to relief needs and instrumentalities and of the factors that enter into an adequate relief policy. Included in the pamphlet is an article, "The Modern Exodus," in which Elizabeth G. Whiting reviews measures to meet the problem created by refugees coming to this country.

Case Work

THE GENERAL CASE WORKER AND THE BLIND, by Margaret Barnard. 4 pp. Price 10 cents from American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., 15 West 16 Street, New York.

Reprints from the *Outlook for the Blind* now make available a paper that attracted much attention at the Buffalo meeting of the National Conference of Social Work.

THREE STUDIES OF FAMILY CASE WORK PROGRAMS. 59 pp. (mimeographed). Price 65 cents.

A GUIDEBOOK FOR BEGINNERS IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE WORK, by Ella Lee Cowgill. 49 pp. Price 40 cents.
Both from the Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22 Street, New York.

The studies are of "self-evaluations" by board and staff of family societies in Scranton, Pa., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Springfield, Mass. The approach and methods described make them generally useful.

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BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older; available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel: LEx. 2-3147.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of Work. It also co-operates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. Paul H. King, President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

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Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Health

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—50 W. 50th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R. N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—50 West 50th Street, New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION OF AMERICA—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 22 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. Chairman of the Board, Richard N. Pierson, M.D. General Director, Woodbridge E. Morris, M.D.

THE BIRTH CONTROL CLINICAL RESEARCH BUREAU, 17 West 16th Street; **MARGARET SANGER,** Director; has added evening sessions, Wednesday and Thursday evening from 7 to 9 P.M., for the benefit of mothers who work and cannot come to the Clinic daily from 9 to 4.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playgrounds, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

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Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Organizations? If not — why not? Rates are thirty cents per line.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington, D. C. There are 3711 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, Civilian Relief. First Aid and Life Saving, Home and Farm Accident Prevention Service, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, Junior Red Cross, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, Public Health Nursing, Volunteer Service and War Service.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Jane M. Hoey, President, Washington, D. C.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-eighth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., June 1-7, 1941. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "not alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—297 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of 23 women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada uniting in program and financial responsibility for enterprises which they agree to carry, cooperatively; i.e., Christian social service in Migrant labor camps and U.S. Indian schools. President, Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge; Executive Secretary, Edith E. Lowry; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1720 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Benjamin Spitzer, Chairman Ex. Com.; Mrs. Sophia M. Robison, Executive Director. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Avenue, New York City, Eskil C. Carlson, President; John E. Manley, General Secretary. A federation of 1123 local associations, through state and area councils, for Christian character education among youth. Meets annually to determine service projects and budget for cooperation with local member organization in program, emphasis and interpretation, fiscal operations, etc. Emphasizes lay-professional cooperation, group and club activity and self-governing programs of physical, social and religious education, public affairs, international education and special cooperative projects, citizenship, etc. Specialized work among transportation, army and navy, student, colored, rural, and certain other groups.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Marion Hathway, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Walter McGuinn, S.J., *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Edith Abbott, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
Graduate School, Department of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
805 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR JEWISH SOCIAL WORK
1776 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Maurice J. Karpf, *Director*

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
E. Franklin Frazier, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa
Division of Social Administration
Grace Beals Ferguson, *Director*

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, University, La.
Graduate School of Public Welfare Admin.
R. E. Arne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
Margaret K. Strong, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Elmer A. Barton, S.J., *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
F. Stuart Chapin, *Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Petit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Division of Social Work
313 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
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Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
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St. Louis, Missouri
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SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Everett Kimball, *Director*

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Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
Department of Social Science
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TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Ernest Witte, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
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